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STAND OF ROOSEVELT

For Reciprocity With Cuba Reaffirmed
In Message to Congress.

REDUCTION PLAN IS ADVOCATED.

The President Regards It a Duty
Which the United States
Owes to the Young Is-
land Republic.

Washington, June 14.—After talking with a number of the leaders in congress regarding Cuban reciprocity, President Roosevelt determined to send a message to congress reaffirming his attitude on the subject. The president has earnestly considered the matter for several days and it is stated that the action of the anti-reciprocity Republican senators in deciding to hold out against the policy advocated by the majority of the party did not influence the president in the least in deciding to transmit his message to congress. The president's action, it may be stated from sources close to him, was influenced by the broad question of the duty of the United States to Cuba and of fairness to the new republic.

It has been pointed out to the president that his warmest political support is in the section of the country where there is the greatest opposition to reciprocity, the west and northwest, and that he should remain content with the stand he had taken without accentuating his views in a special message. It is known, however, that the president did not hesitate to arrive at the conclusion that he would not let his political prospects interfere with what he regarded as his plain duty. It is further known that he told his friends that it was a source of great regret to him to take a position hostile to the wishes of his warmest supporters, but that he felt it would not be in keeping with his own nature and his position of chief executive to longer remain silent on this subject and thereby give an opportunity for false speculation as to his attitude.

The president was further led to conclude that the relations of the United States and Cuba must necessarily grow closer and that the United States should not at the outset after its declared purpose toward the island, assume a position contrary thereto and thus arouse the suspicions of the Cuban government as to our real intentions toward it.

It is stated that the president's positive declaration in his message as to the duty of congress probably will end his active efforts to bring about reciprocity.

President's Message.

The following is the president's message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it important before the adjournment of the present session of congress to call attention to the following expressions in the message which in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution, I sent to congress on the first Tuesday of December last:

"Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well being.

This reduction was merely giving practical effect to President McKinley's words, when his message of Dec. 5, 1898, and Dec. 5, 1899, he wrote:

"It is important that our relations with this people (of Cuba) shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. . . . We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. . . . The greatest blessing which could come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity."

June 12, I received, by cable, from the American minister in Cuba, a most earnest appeal from President

Palma for "legislative relief before it is too late (and his) country financially ruined."

The granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it far outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation, and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system under which this country has thrived so marvelously. The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty and expressly provided for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates on the same articles unchanged as regards all other countries. Objection has been made to the granting of the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar, but would inure to the American sugar refiners. In my judgment provision can and should be made which will guarantee us against this possibility, without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy such as a bounty in the form of a rebate.

The question as to if any of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into this matter in any way or shape. We are concerned with getting a friendly reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. This arrangement applies to all the articles that Cuba grows or produces. It is not in our power to determine what these articles shall be, and any discussion of the tariff as it effects special schedules, or countries other than Cuba, is wholly aside from the subject matter to which I call your attention.

Some of our citizens oppose the lowering of the tariff on Cuban products, just as three years ago they opposed the admission of the Hawaiian islands, lest free trade with them might ruin certain of our interests here. In the actual event their fears proved baseless as regards Hawaii, and their apprehensions as to the damage to any industry of our own because of the proposed measure of reciprocity with Cuba seem to me equally baseless. In my judgment no American industry will be hurt, and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a nation that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers.

The events following the war with Spain, and the prospective building of the isthmian canal, render it certain that we must take in the future a far greater interest than hitherto in what happens throughout the West Indies, Central America and the adjacent coasts and waters. We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically. The proposed action is in line with the course we have pursued as regards all the islands with which we have been brought into relations of varying intimacy by the Spanish war. Porto Rico and Hawaii have been included within our tariff lines, to their great benefit as well as ours, and without any of the fears detrimental to our own industries. The Philippines, which stand in a different relation, have been granted substantial tariff concessions.

Cuba is an independent republic, but a republic which has assumed certain special obligations as regards her international position in compliance with our request. I ask for her certain special economic concessions in return. These economic concessions to benefit us as well as her. There are few brighter pages in American history than the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba during the past four years. On her behalf we waged a war, of which the mainspring was generous indignation against oppression, and we have kept faith absolutely. It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record so well begun, and show in our dealings with Cuba that steady continuity of policy which it is essential for our nation to establish in foreign affairs if we desire to play well our part as a world power. We are a wealthy and powerful nation; Cuba is a young republic, still weak, which owes to us her birth, whose whole future, whose very life, must depend on our attitude towards her. I ask that we help her as she struggles upwards along the painful and difficult road of self-governing independence. I ask this aid for her because she is weak, because she needs it, because we have already aided her. I ask that open-handed help of a kind which a self-respecting people can accept be given to Cuba, for the very reason that we have given her such help in the past. Our soldiers fought to give her freedom; and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled unceasingly, facing disease of a peculiarly sinister and fatal type with patient and uncomplaining fortitude,

to teach her how to use aright her new freedom. Never in history has any alien country been thus administered, with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment, and such a single-handed devotion to the country's interests. Now, I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which Americans have such right to be proud, and for which so many American lives have been sacrificed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A HARMONY MEETING.

Party of Prominent Anti-Imperialists Meet and Discuss Philippine Policy.

New York, June 14.—Edwin M. Shepard has given a luncheon at the University club at which the guests were Senator Edward Carmack of Tennessee, and Frederick T. Dubois of Idaho, Democratic members of the Philippine committee; Carl Schurz, Horace White, editor of the Evening Post; Morfield Story of Boston, Congressman Amos Griggs of Georgia, and Congressman John Williams of Mississippi.

The significance of the meeting of so many prominent anti-expansionists seems to be this: The luncheon was arranged to make impossible in the future any dissension among the leaders of the opposition to government's Philippine policy. One of the senators replied:

"We came up from Washington to meet anti-imperialist leaders of New York and Boston. Mr. Shepard kindly invited us to the University club. There we found that every man endorsed the action of the minority which recently offered a bill in the house asking for complete independence for the Filipinos. The majority has passed a bill in the senate giving the Republicans' notion of rule in those islands. We presented a substitute bill which was defeated. The majority bill is now in the hands of the house committee. The important point in the house was the unmistakable support which we received to substitute the bill. Though defeated it brought out the existence of thorough harmony between the committees of both houses of congress."

MAYOR FITZGERALD

Requests Governor to Withdraw Troops Guarding the Streets.

Pawtucket, R. I., June 14.—The first duty of the militia who are assisting the local authorities in maintaining order in connection with the street railway strike was to clear the streets of all debris which accumulated during the night or had been placed on the tracks to hinder the resumption of traffic. When this had been done, the street railway company was notified by General Tanner, in command of the troops, that the road was unobstructed, and preparations were made for sending out cars. Although during the night there was no serious disturbances, there was no relaxation in the vigorous measures put in force.

There is a strong feeling against the deputy sheriffs who have discharged firearms during the strike. This feeling was particularly noticeable after the shooting of the 12-year-old boy, Venner Peterson. The feeling toward the militia is bitter. Mayor Fitzgerald, who has returned from his wedding journey, called on the governor to discuss the situation and to have the militia withdrawn. The mayor considers the presence of the soldiers as contributing to disturbances.

The soldiers made five arrests as the car from Providence proceeded. Some stones were thrown but the outbursts were quickly quelled.

Will Effect a Settlement.

St. Louis, June 14.—A plan said to have been agreed upon for the settlement of the Wiggins ferry controversy at St. Louis will be put through shortly. According to this plan the St. Louis Terminal association will take over the Wiggins ferry property and the Rock Island will be given a representation in the terminal association. Both the Gould lines and the Rock Island will deposit their ferry holdings and receive in exchange an interest in the St. Louis Terminal association.

Sutton's Resignation.

Saginaw, Mich., June 14.—Governor Bliss, who is at his home here, said that he had received word from Lansing that the resignation of Colonel Eli R. Sutton of Detroit, as regent of the University of Michigan, was in the executive office at Lansing. A warrant has been issued in Lansing for the arrest of Colonel Sutton on the charge of perjury in connection with his trial on the charge of complicity in the state military clothing frauds, and he is missing.

Signed the Bill.

Washington, June 14.—The president signed the river and harbor bill.

KING EDWARD

Speaks Encouragingly of the Prospects of the Boers.

London, June 14.—King Edward held a special court at Buckingham palace for the reception of addresses from the lord mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimesdale, and the corporation, and from the London county council, congratulating his majesty on the restoration of peace. The king took occasion to express his sentiments on the subject more fully than heretofore, and the tactful recognition which he made of the sterling qualities of the Boers will doubtless materially aid in the work of appeasement in South Africa.

His majesty, surrounded by the household, received the city dignitaries in the throne room, and, replying to the lord mayor's address, he said:

"I thank you in my own name and in the queen's for your loyal and dutiful address and the congratulation you tender us at the close of the war in South Africa. I heartily join in your expression of thankfulness to the Almighty God for the termination of the struggle, which, while it entailed on my people at home and beyond the seas many sacrifices, was borne with admirable fortitude, and secured a result which will give increased unity and strength to my empire. The cordial and spontaneous exertions in all parts of my dominions as well as in your ancient and loyal city, have done much to bring about this happy result.

"You give fitting expression to the admiration universally felt for the valor and endurance of the officers and men who have been engaged in fighting their country's battles. They have been opposed by a brave and determined people, and had to encounter unexampled difficulties.

These difficulties were cheerfully overcome by steady and persistent effort and those who were our opponents, will now, I rejoice to think, become our friends. It is my earnest hope that by mutual co-operation and good will the bitter feelings of the past may speedily be replaced by ties of loyalty and friendship and that an era of peace and prosperity may be in store for South Africa."

Can Embalm Meat.

St. Paul, June 14.—There is nothing in the Minnesota law to prevent packers from using preservatives on the meat offered for sale in the state. This point was decided by the supreme court in test cases against J. N. Rumberg and C. S. Wagenhals, begun at Minneapolis and appealed after the two butchers had been convicted in Hennepin county and fined \$25 each. The court holds that the amendment to the pure food law passed in 1901 applies only to milk and cream and that the use of borax in meats is not illegal.

Painters Will Strike.

New York, June 14.—By unanimous vote the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators have decided to strike unless their new wage scale is granted. The union decided to no longer deal with the employers as a body, but will attempt to get individual firms to sign an agreement. Already they say 10 employers have signed such a paper. Committees will visit the different employers and as they decline to sign men in their employ will be called out at once. Between five thousand and six thousand men will be affected.

Fire Bosses Will Meet.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 14.—At a meeting of the fire bosses to be held in this city it will be definitely decided whether this branch of the mine employes will quit work. Several informal meetings have been held by the fire bosses. The advisability of going on a strike will be discussed. Sixty fire bosses attended a conference on Monday but no definite action was taken. It was agreed to hold another meeting at which it is believed final action will be taken on the future policy of the men.

Goes to Washington.

Omaha, June 14.—Samuel Higgins, whose resignation as superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific railroad was announced, stated that he had accepted a like position with the Southern railway. His headquarters will be at Washington, D. C., where he will superintend the mechanical department of the whole system.

Irrigation Bill.

Washington, June 14.—The house immediately after the approval of the journal, resolved itself into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the irrigation bill. The bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

McFarland Injured.

Providence, June 14.—Floyd McFarland, the bicycle rider, has been injured while out at the Coliseum. He is at Rhode Island hospital and will be unable to race for some time.

WAR IN SAMAR ISLAND

Severe Measures Advocated by Major Waller of Courtmartial Fame.

HE EXPRESSES EMPHATIC VIEWS.

Interview With the Officer Who Obedied the Order to Make Portions of the Philippines a "Howling Wilderness."

San Francisco, June 14.—Major L. W. T. Waller, United States marine corps, by far the most interesting personage to reach here on the transport Warren, which brought the battle-scarred remnant of the fighting Ninth infantry into port, expressed emphatic views in the matter of the war in the Philippines.

"You can't stop the revolution in the Philippines unless you take the severest measures," said Major Waller in an interview. "You would hate to see your wounded and dead mutilated. I cannot describe the fearful condition in which we found some of the bodies of men under my command who were murdered by insurgents. I received both verbal and written orders from General Jacob Smith to kill all insurgents who were caught armed or who refused to surrender. It was the only thing that could be done and I never questioned General Smith's order with one exception. This exception I refuse to state. A fair estimate of the number of natives killed by the men of my command would be four to five hundred. These were all killed in battle with the exception of 11 carriers, insurgents at heart, who were tried by courtmartial and shot.

"There was only one woman shot and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breasworks of a fort my men were storming. I have fought in every country in the world except Australia," said Major Waller, "but Samar—well, hell is a winter resort to Samar."

The major spoke huskily through a deep cold that he had contracted during the home voyage on the transport, but he was obviously sincere. His dark eyes snapped and his nostrils twitched at the mention of the island that General Jacob H. Smith had ordered him to convert into a howling wilderness.

"I left Samar a howling wilderness. They tried to make it that for us, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

"Want any more of it?" was asked. "No; I'm getting to be an old man now." His face relaxed. "I'm in the fifties, besides they've surrendered, and it's over. It is always all over when they surrender in the Philippines," and a sarcastic smile curved under his military mustache.

"Have you anything to say, Major, regarding your courtmartial on the charge of executing Samar natives without trial. Or was that charged?"

"The charge against me," he said, "was murder. Yes, one plain word—murder, and as for having anything to say about the courtmartial of course I have. I objected to being courtmartialled. It wasn't done at my pleasure; I was not consulted in the matter. I was simply courtmartialled. I know who caused that courtmartial; I know who brought it forward; I know who was at the back of it all; and Washington knows as much."

Suit Against Land Grabbers.

Denver, June 14.—The government in two suits filed in the United States district court lays bare what it alleges to be the greatest theft ever perpetrated upon the mineral lands in the public domain of the state. The principal suit is entitled the United States against the Ute Coal company, Chauncey W. Hower, Charles A. Mendenhall, Herbert J. Rose, Frank W. Stubbs and Lewis C. Jakway, the two latter being associated in business under the firm name of Stubbs and Jakway. The suit is brought on the alleged trespass upon the public domain and the conversion of coal land to the defendants' own use. The amount named is \$630,090, with interest and costs.

Three New Dances.

New York, June 14.—At the convention in this city of the Normal Association of Dancing Masters of the United States and Canada, three new round dances and an original lancers have been chosen as the correct thing for the coming season. The new steps known as the "Military dip," "Antler's Gavotte," "The Olympia" and the "Drawing Room Lancers." The first named is a waltz, differing from the old dip waltz danced a generation ago by having a dip to each move, instead of every third movement.